

Letters

Comments on "Transmission From a Rectangular Waveguide into Half Space Through a Rectangular Aperture"

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The authors of the above computer program description¹ failed to acknowledge several publications dedicated to the same subject. An open-ended waveguide terminated by a flat infinite metal flange and radiating into an open half space of homogeneous, isotropic, and possibly lossy medium was considered in [1]. The electromagnetic field distribution, the equivalent admittance of the aperture, and the reflection coefficient were presented. In another publication [2], the same approach was applied to radiation through a partial rectangular aperture; it was then also extended to radiation into a slab. The study of a rectangular cavity made from a section of open-ended rectangular waveguide was also treated and further developed in a third publication [3]. Computer programs have been available for all these problems on a complimentary basis and were widely distributed.

It may be noted that our main interest in these studies was connected with the measurement of material properties, rather than the possible use of open waveguides as radiating elements. This may explain why they were not duly referenced.

REFERENCES

- [1] M. C. Decréton and F. E. Gardiol, "Simple nondestructive method for the measurement of complex permittivity," *IEEE Trans. Instr. Meas.*, vol. IM-23, pp. 434-438, Dec. 1974.
- [2] M. C. Decréton and M. S. Ramachandraiah, "Nondestructive measurement of complex permittivity for dielectric slabs," *IEEE Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. MTT-23, pp. 1077-1080, Dec. 1975.
- [3] M. S. Ramachandraiah and M. C. Decréton, "A resonant cavity approach for the nondestructive determination of complex permittivity at microwave frequencies," *IEEE Trans. Instr. Meas.*, vol. IM-24, pp. 287-291, Dec. 1975.

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¹J. R. Mautz and R. F. Harrington, *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. MTT-26, pp. 44-45, Jan. 1978.

Comments on "Aperture Coupling Between Microstrip and Resonant Cavities"

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In the above paper,¹ the authors have considered the case of coupling between two identical microstrips in Section II-B. The

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¹D. S. James, G. R. Painchaud, and W. J. R. Hoefer, *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. MTT-25, pp. 392-398, May 1977.

equivalent model of parallel plate waveguide with magnetic side walls (Fig. 3) has been used for the determination of normalized reactance of a small aperture. The notations and relations of [1] have been used directly for analyzing this equivalent model. It may be noted, however, that the case considered in [1] is of transmission through a transverse plane while the case considered by the authors of the above paper is transmission through broad wall of the guide Fig. 2(b). Therefore, the end result obtained in Section II-B is not convincing.

The relationship between the normalized reactance x and T for the particular case of Fig. 2(b) of the above paper as given by Levy [2] is

$$T = \frac{-jx}{2(1+jx)}.$$

Ignoring the imaginary part in the denominator compared to unity for small apertures the relationship between x and T becomes

$$x = 2jT.$$

Thus it is concluded that the result obtained for x in the above paper needs modification.

REFERENCES

- [1] C. G. Montgomery, R. H. Dicke, and E. M. Purcell, *Principles of Microwave Circuits*. New York and Dover: 1965, Ch. 6, pp. 176-179.
- [2] R. Levy, "Analysis and synthesis of waveguide multiaperture directional couplers," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. MTT-16, pp. 995-1006, Dec. 1968.

Reply² by Wolfgang J. R. Hoefer³, Guy R. Painchaud⁴, and David S. James⁵

The comments by Kumar and Sharma give us the opportunity to elaborate in more detail the expression for aperture coupling between two identical microstrips through the common ground plane [1].

In fact, the coupling formula given by Levy [2] and cited by Kumar and Sharma describes the magnetic aperture coupling between two waveguides which are matched at all four ports, (see Fig. 1). In this arrangement, the coefficient of transmission from port 1 to port 2 is indeed

$$T = \frac{jx'}{2}$$

while the formula cited by Kumar and Sharma describes the transmission from port 1 to port 3.

In our paper [1] however, the coupling situation is different since ports 3 and 4 are open-circuited at $3\lambda_g/4$ beyond the aperture, which is equivalent to short-circuiting them at $\lambda_g/2$ beyond the aperture (see Fig. 2). A careful comparison of both

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